TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1895.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, tonied to-morrow morning, must be humbed in this even-Sun before G o'clock

Local News.—The City and Suburtion News Burron of the United Person and New York Associated Process at 42 to 59 Ann street. All Information and decisionits for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The Big Four of Dishonor.

Who were the Hoodoos of the Fifty-third Congress, which expired yesterday amid heartfelt execrations from people of all sorts tects of the unparalleled dishonor of this unforgivable legislature of 1893-95 ?

Well, for a beginning: WILLIAM L. WILSON of West Virginia; BENTON McMILLIN of Tennessee;

WILLIAM M. SPRINGER of Illinois.

Wilson, because he did more than any other man in the Fifty-third Congress to balk the intentions of the American people, and to prevent the honest fulfilment of the pledges upon which the Democrats of the Fifty-third Congress procured their seats in on their elected representatives. the Capitol. He played the part of a Demo cratic BENEDICT ARNOLD. He shaped the way to the Democracy's eternal disgrace.

MCMILLIN, because he did more than any other man in the Fifty-third Congress to fasten upon the Democracy the Populistic income tax which has wrecked the party prospects of power and usefulness, perhaps years to come. McMILLIN played the part of a Democratic Coxey. He played to the lowest political instincts. He played for the stakes of dishonor, and he won.

SPRINGER, because he represents better than any other man in the Fifty-third Congress the servile spirit which will make that body remembered in history as the Congress of Cuckoes. He was Cuckoo from beginning to end. He popped up from behind his desk like a jumping-Jack whenever the White House had anything to propose, to explain. or to defend. He was among the earliest volunteers for the Policy of Infamy. He was one of the latest agents of the policy of debt expansion. He played many parts, but throughout the two years SPRINGER played steadily and consistently and with great mimetic ability the part of a spaniel.

Behind these Hoodoos and outside of the Congress there has been a bigger Hoodoo than any one of them, a more potent influence in determining the ignominy of the Fifty-third Congress than all three of them combined. GROVER CLEVELAND, President of the United States, did more than WIL-LAM L. WILSON, Chairman of Ways and Means, to preserve McKinleyism, with its odious, un-Democratic, unconstitutional robbery of the many for the benefit of the few. He did more than BENTON McMILLIN to bring about the surrender of Democracy to Populism and the enactment of the socialistic measure for the robbery of the few for the benefit of the many. He did more, in every one of Springer's various lines of effort for the discredit of the Fiftythird Congress and the whole nation. He played the part of master to all Four.

W. L. WILSON, BENTON MCMILLIN, W. M. SPRINGER, GROVER CLEVELAND! This is the plain truth, and for fools it may be unpleasant reading.

Japan, England, and the United States.

The capture of Wei-hai-wei, following that of Port Arthur, has convinced observing Englishmen that Japan may speedily become, if she should not be so deemed already, a naval power of the first class. What effect is the emergence of this new factor in maritime affairs likely to have upon British interests? The London Spectator has no doubt that henceforth England will have to reckon with the rivalry of Japan in the far East. Other English newspapers, less sober-minded, do not hesitate to denounce the rival of to-day as the enemy of to-morrow; and they urge that an immediate attempt be made on the part of a European coalition, or even of Great Britain singly, to check the progress of the Mikado's empire toward ascendancy on the Asiatic

shore of the Pacific. The Japanese now possess, in addition to the naval resources with which they began the war, nearly all of the Chinese ironclads and cruisers that have escaped destruction. Moreover, of the pecuniary indemnity which they are certain to obtain from China, a large part will be devoted to the strengthening of their war fleet; for, reversing the principle on which the Tokugawa Shogunate was conducted, the Mikado's Ministers have become converts to the teachings of MAHAN, and recognize in sea power the indispensable condition of safety and aggrandizement for an island empire. It is further to be noted that, while with a view of conciliating Russia, they may consent to leave Corea nominally independent, and to give up Wei-hai-wei, which lies within China proper, they are determined to retain Port Arthur for a place of naval equipment and repair. They would thus have great advantages in the event of a war with Great Britain, which has no naval arsenal, where ironclads could be repaired, eastward of Hombay. Repairs, however, would be indispensable, for even those Englishmen who take for granted that they would be successful in a naval battle with the Japanese, admit, since they have studied the performances of the Japanese torpedo boats at Wei-hai-wei, that victory could not be won without grave damage to the it should not vary the rate on either ac-British fleet. The inference they draw is that a first-rate caval arsenal must be forthwith secured in either the Spanish or the Dutch insular possessions in the East.

The acquisition of such an arsenal by Great Britain would be strenuously opposed by both Russia and Japan, and the interests of the United States should array us firmly on the side of the last-named powers. They are as truly our natural allies as England is our bereditary enemy. By the development of Siberia's resources through the completion of the transcontinental rallway, and the opening of a seaport accessible at all seasons of the year, American manufactures and commerce would have much to gain; and no less profitable to us would be

mosa, and, ultimately, of the Philippines. If our diplomacy, instead of taking its cue from the British Foreign Office, were animated by the resolve to advance the interests of the United States, an understanding would have been reachedere this with Japan and Russia, for the purpose of eliminating British influence from the north Pacific. As a matter of fact, Secretary GRESHAM, instead of seizing the opportunity offered by the war in the far East, was at pains to affront Japan and thus play the game of England; a blunder characteristic of the man who had previously striven to destroy the Hawaiian republic, which desired admission and of every party? Who were the archi- to the American Union. But if the representatives of the Czar and the Mikado at Washington have done their duty, they have made it clear to their respective Governments that the people, who are the masters in this country, and by whom Mr. GRESHAM and his chief were repudiated last November, are warmly attached to both Russia and Japan; and that they will speed-

> It is well known that Mr. CLEVELAND desired to facilitate the construction of a British submarine cable from New Zealand to Vancouver by securing for it a landing place on an island belonging to the Hawaiian republic. It is equally well known that the Cuckoos in the dying House of Representatives prevented the passage of the Senate bill providing for the construction of a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu. The obvious intention of these two performances, viewed together, is to promote the ascendancy of England over the vast ocean lying between Asia and this continent. But the Russian and Japanese Ministers will serve their masters ill if they do not make it known that Mr. CLEVELAND could not bring to the ballot box a corporal's guard in favor of this feature of his foreign policy; but that, on the contrary, the American people would welcome with enthusiasm a combination of the United States with Japan and Russia for the effacement of British influence in the Pacific.

> ily impose the fulfilment of their wishes

Before the Court.

If the income tax cases, the argument of which is about to begin before the Supreme Court, do not go off on technical points, the chief questions will be these three:

Are the income taxes inflicted by the law of 1894, such direct taxes as must be apportioned among the States, or are they excises? If the recently inflicted income taxes are excises, then are they uniform and equal on all persons, as the Constitution requires excises to be? Can Congress tax more than SPRINGER, a thousand times income derived from State, county, and municipal bonds? All of these questions were raised and

argued in the Senate by Senator Hill when the income tax was pending; but he stood in the Senate almost alone urging the proposi tions which will be presented to the Supreme Court against the tax.

The CLEVELAND Administration, in De cember, 1893, recommended a tax on "incomes acquired from investments in stocks and bonds of corporations, and joint stock companies." The President and the Secretary of the Treasury each pressed Congress enact such a tax. Mr. CARLISLE in his annual report informed Congress that such a tax would be an excise. He vaguely suggested a tax on legacies and successions, as well as on incomes derived from corporate investments. One of his absurd arguments for the tax on incomes from shares in corporations, was that such incomes were not then taxed by any of the States of the United States.

The issues pending and now before the Supreme Court are really between the opinions of CLEVELAND'S Administration and the opinions of Senator HILL, in respect to matters of constitutional law.

The three questions we have enumerated have never been decided by the Supreme Court, and for the reason that no income taxes, with exemptions and discriminations like those in the tariff measure of August, 1894, were ever before enacted. SPRINGER's case did not decide these questions.

The taxes now resisted are on annual income from something like \$250,000 received by the litigant trust company in rents, and on an annual income of \$60,000 derived from interest on municipal bonds. esides other incomes. No adjudged case expressly covers such items, and none covers such discrimination against certain corporations, as the one in the present law refusing to those corporations an exemption of \$4,000. No taxing statutes in our country ever before attempted to discriminate in such a way against individuals, or partnerships, whose income comes from shares in corporations, by refusing to them the \$4,000 exemption which is given to individuals, and partnerships, whose income comes from sources other than corporations. No income tax statute ever discriminated, as does the present Income Tax law, between different classes of corporations, as for example between the two classes of insurance companies, or

between savings banks and other banks. President CLEVELAND did not advise Congress to make such discriminations between corporations, but he did urge that Congress who had the misfortune to derive their insomes from corporations, and not tax any incomes derived from other sources if the ncome should be under \$4,000.

The thing to be taxed under the law of

1894 is annual income, gain, profit. Indisputably, a State may for purposes of taxation classify the things to be taxed. It may levy a rate on the value of land unlike the rate on the value of diamonds: but cording to the owner, as, for example, one rate on land owned by a railway, and another rate on land when an individual is the owner. Congress should not tax the business of a corporation at one rate, and tax same business at another rate when carried on by an individual.

President CLEVELAND, nevertheless, advised Congress to lay a tax on incomes derived from corporate investments, and did restments. Congress exempted from taxaindividuals on incomes less than that sum, if derived from dividends on shares in certain corporations.

That was not equality and uniformity of taxation.

It is inconceivable how, or why, a Democrat

island empire by the incorporation of For- publican party, for example, at one rate, and a member of the STRONG Republican party at another rate, on the same classiff-

eation of property. The absence of real uniformity, equality, democracy in such a plan of taxation as that commended by the CLEVELAND Administration, and enacted by Congress, will exist even if the Supreme Court shall say

cratic in a constitutional sense. It is to be hoped that the Supreme Court will not on mere technicalities of procedure put off a judgment on the merits of the pending issues. A judgment on the three questions will promote good government, and suppress sectional strife. Expenditures are increasing, and it will be for the benefit of everybody to know under what rules the Constitution permits Congress to obtain the needed revenue.

The Legislature and the New Courts.

The most important work done by the recent Constitutional Convention in this State, was the revision of the article relating to

the Judiciary. Among the changes in the Judiciary article recommended by the Convention and adopted by the people, was the substitution of a new court of intermediate appeal for the existing General Terms of the Supreme Court. The new Constitution directs the Legislature to divide the State into four judicial departments, in each of which there is to be an Appellate division of the Supreme Court, consisting of five Judges in each de partment, except the first, or New York city department, where there are to be seven members of the Appellate division, although only five can sit at once.

The Constitution itself declares that the first department shall consist of the county of New York. The others, it goes on to say, shall be divided by county lines and be compact, and equal in population as nearly as

The Appellate divisions are not to sit until the beginning of 1896; but Governor Mos-TON has already designated the members of the tribunal for this department, because its extent is absolutely fixed by the Constitution, and cannot be extended by legislative action. It remains, however, for the Legislature to perform the duty imposed upon it by the Constitution of dividing the State into three other departments which shall be, as nearly as possible, equal in population.

Two bills have been introduced for this purpose, one in the Assembly by Mr. ARM-STRONG and the other in the Senate by Mr. O'CONNOR. In their original form both provided that the second department should consist of the existing Second Judicial district, better known as the Brooklyn district, and divided the six other judicial districts of the State into two departments, with three districts in each. We now learn from Albany that when these bills were under consideration in the Judicial Committee of the Scnate last week, it was proposed to modify the scheme by uniting the third, or Albany district, with the second, or Brook lyn district, to constitute the Second Judicial department. This change is known as the Syracuse plan, either because it originated with some Syracuse lawyer, or because it is designed, if possible, to make that city the headquarters of one of the Appellate divisions.

Whatever motive may be behind this socalled Syracuse plan, its adoption would be a manifest disregard of the plain command of the Constitution, and an outrage on lawyers and litigants in the Brooklyn district.

That district now comprises the whole of Long Island, Staten Island, the counties of Rockland and Orange on the west side of the Hudson, and Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess counties on the cast. The population of this district in 1892 was 1,623,265. This is more than one-third of the population of the State, after deducting the 1,800,000 inhabitants of the first, or New York city department. Hence no addition can be made to the secas possible. If the Albany district were added to the Brooklyn district, the population of the department thus formed would be more than 2,100,000, while the other two departments to be formed out of the rest of the State could not have a population of more than 1,300,000 each.

These figures, read in the light of the constitutional provision on the subject, ought to be enough to insure the rejection of the Syracuse plan, aside from the practical objections to the union of the Brooklyn and Albany districts. In view of the fact that the business of the courts in the Brooklyn | power of any legislation to repair." district is only second to that of the courts in this city, it would be a great burden upon the lawyers of that part of the State to compel them to go to Albany to compel the lawyers of the Albany district to go to Brooklyn. The Second Judicial department under the new Constitution should be left to consist only of the counties which now constitute the Second Judicial district: and every representative of the people from these counties, whether in the Senate or Assembly, should make it his business to see to it that this is done. It is not a matter of party, but simply a question of obeying the Constitution and maintaining the rights and interests of their constituents.

The Consolidation of Libraries,

The consolidation of the Aston Library, the LENOX Library, and the TILDEN Trust will be a consequence of the breaking of Mr. Tit-DEN's will, which may turn a seemingly should tax all the incomes of individuals great public misfortune into a really great public advantage. Mr. Tilben's magnificent purpose of leaving the bulk of his fortune, or about \$6,000,000, for the benefit of the people, was defeated because of the indefiniteness of his conception; but the very extreme latitude he allowed to the discretion of his trustees, gave them a liberty of choice which they have exercised not inconsistently with the spirit of his general intention, by using the \$2,000,000 of his estate surrendered to them by Mrs. HAZARD, his niece, to bring about this important consolidation.

Their judgment that this greatly reduced amount could not be expended profitably in duplicating already existing libraries, is undoubtedly sound. It would be sound even if the will had stood and the fund in their hands as trustees were now \$6,000,000 instead of \$2,000,000. Probably the indefiniteness of Mr. TILDEN's bequest was due to his own misgivings as to the practical not urge a tax on incomes from other in- wisdom of such a proceeding, and his desire to enable his executors to perfect tion all incomes under \$4,000, but taxed the details of his general conception as occurring circumstances and contingencies and actual conditions might suggest to be long ago as 1802, an act was passed by the Legislature, at the instance of the Hon. ANDREW H. GREEN, one of Mr. TILDEN'S should thus propose to tax property accord- trustees, and his most confidential friend, ing to the name, character, or complexion | providing for the consolidation of libraries

the intentions of the will. Hence we suggested that the money obtained by the ompromise with Mrs. HAZARD could be made most useful practically and consistently in developing the library of Columbia College and transforming it into the TH.DEN Library, as a significant and perpetual monument worthy of the great name and fame of Mr. TILDEN. This scheme would have the taxes are uniform, equal, and demo- inured to the advantage of both the college and the TILDEN Trust, but certainly not more to the college than to the other; and it would have been strictly harmonions with Mr. TILDEN's conception of an institution for the advancement of science and act and the promotion and extension of sound and valuable knowledge for the benefit of mankind. The propesition, as we understand, was favored by the minority of the five trustees, but the present scheme of consolidation was preferred by the majority, and when that alternative plan proved to be feasible, the whole number reasonably joined in accepting it as offering the best practicable solution of the problem.

Columbia College, however, suffers no real loss by the failure of the project, which was an outside suggestion rather than an original proposition of its own trustees. If the TILDEN Trust is made generally useful in strengthening the public libraries of New York by consolidating and increasing their resources, the institution of the city which will profit best by the advantages conferred will be Columbia College. Whatever increases the importance of New York as a centre of the facilities for education, will tend directly to the benefit of its great university, and of these a great and comprehensive library is one of the chief. Such a library of necessity belongs to a true university system, and whether the books be nominally separated from the organization of Columbia or obtainable outside, they will really be contributory to its university development, so long as they are n New York. The college has escaped possibly embarrassing complications by the decision of the trustees; no THDEN Library will remain as a specific monument to the statesman; but the public will gain large and substantial results from a benefaction of which they seemed to have been deprived wholly by judicial prohibition. The trustees of the Astor Library and the

LENOX Library have made an unexpected sacrifice of the individuality of those institutions as particular memorials of their founders. The New York Public Library, which they will join the TILDEN Trust in forming, will be described also as resting on the "ASTOR, LENOX. and THEEN foundations"; but John JACON ASTOR left money for the establishment of a separate library, and, apparently, his son and grandson further endowed his memorial with that specific end in view, though these present negotiations indicate that the contemplated consolidation is not obstructed by irremovable legal obstacles for any such reason, JAMES LENOX also founded a distinct library of his own, and we never heard of his having considered any proposition or any possibility of forming combination with the existing ASTOR Library. Of course, under the terms of Mr. TH.DEN'S will, there is nothing to make the consolidation a departure by his trustees from the spirit of his scheme. But, after all, a composite monument such as the New York Public Library will be, is not a fulfilment of the purposes of the testators, which will be likely to make men less careful in leaving large public endowments to perpetuate their individual names, more especially at this time, when the tendency toward the combination of enterprises is so general, and is usually so desirable that it is steadily increasing in strength as a practical measure of civilized improvement.

Is the Human Memory So Short? Our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, denounces, with strict justice partment, without disobeying the require- erats of the Fifty-third Congress for their ment of the Constitution, that the depart- shameless violation of the Democracy's ments shall be equal in population as nearly | pledges of 1802. It goes into specifications: "Among the affirmations and commitments of the Deniscratic Convention of 1852 these pledges were

> 1. To maintain the principles of the party as fordated by Jasvinson and exemplified by an filustrious line of Presidents from Madison to Cleveland. "2. To provide for the collection of taxes limited in mount to the necessities of the Government when howeatly and economically estiministered."

"President CLEVELAND," adds the Times, has kept faith with the people. The Congress has broken fuith, has violated every pledge, has dishonored itself, disgraced the party, and harmed the country beyond the

Is the memory of our esteemed contemporary so infirm as this? The pledge which it intends to paraphrase in the passage we have italicized, is worth preserving in its argue their appeals in the Appellate divi- exact original form, for it was the most imsion, and it would be almost as unfair to portant pledge ever recorded by any political party in any Presidential campaign:

"We denounce Republican protection as a fraud; a bery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impace and collect tariff duties, except for the purperc of revenue only; and we demand that the colection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessit evernment when honestly and economically

Is it only the last and least important words of this pledge that have lingered in the memory of our esteemed neighbor? If it had remembered the entire pledge, could the Times have affirmed with sincerity and self-respect, that while Congress has broken faith, President CLEVELAND has kept faith ? When has be ever said one word in favor of the honest redemption of that pledge? When has he lifted his hand to induce Congress to remember that pledge, or to aid

France ought not to be too hard upon San Domingo. It is a country of North America, not far from the mainland of the United States.

Congress in keeping faith with the people?

State in the Union was South Carolina, and the hottest place there, with the exception of one other, was Columbia, the capital. The other place that was hotter and the hottest was Orangeburg, the capital of the county of that name, which lies between the Congares and Santee rivers. The county was one of big plantations, and the great majority of its inhabitants were, as they yet are, black. The whites of Orangeburg were more fanatical on the subject of slavery than the Columbians, the Charles onians, or the planters of the long staple down on the scaboard. They were ultra-Secessionists, and made a record in the war. The Carolina Times was the paper for Orangeburg, and there was no compromise on slavery in that so long as Mr. BRITTON was its owner.

We are reminded of the place as it used to be by reading in a South Carolina paper an account of the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday most beneficial to the public. Moreover, as | there. Amid the enthusiasm of the populace of all colors the day of the American Union was raised over the new school house upon a staff one hundred feet above the ground; and there it is to be raised every morning, and there it is to be kept flying daily during school hours, as a symbol of the new spirit of Orangeburg. No the southward extension of the Mikado's of the owner; a member of the PLATT Re- | for the express purpose of carrying out | more pro-slaveryism, no more secessionism, no

more dialoyalty there. Orangeburg stands by the Union and the Constitution. Orangeburg is faithful to the flag which once it fought. They

are all abolitionists in Orangeburg.

It is a transformation for the hottest proslavery place in the hottest of pro-slavery States, Great is the name of Geonge Wasiiragron, and ever memorable is his birthday.

Can Commissioner WARING clean the streets any better than his predecessor, Commissloner Andrews? Not a bit.

Could Commissioner ANDREWS clean the streets any better than Commissioner Waning? We are not prepared to say that he could. Possibly Mr. Axprews would have an advantage in being inclined to devote more time to his official duties and less to writing letters, but in spite of the hullaballoo over the street cleaning incapacity of the Reform administration, we cannot in justice affirm that in the matter of street cleaning Reform is essentially inferior to Tam-

FREDERICK DOUGLASS was a conspicuous illustration of what may be accomplished by determination, industry, and seal.—Oyster Boy Prior.

Douglass was a man of genius. All the industry and real in the world could not make such a career as his without a potent original brain.

It is pleasing to believe the most of the nembers of Congress whose term ended yesterday will be able to make a living outside of politics. The veteran HOLMAN goes back to his farm in Indiana, poorer than he was when he left it thirty-five years ago. JERRY SIMPSON of Kansas is to enter the lecture field, and hopes he can make it pay, which is probably a delusion; but then he can possibly earn wages at his old ousiness of sailing a lake boat. Springer of Illinois is to practise law in Chicago, where clients are plenty. Speaker Carse is to take a long rest in Georgia. Other ex-members can avoid atarvation by steady industry. Some of them are rich, and can spend their lives in talk-

ing about their last term in Congress, The veteran Holman, as reported by our Washington correspondent, speaks cynically about public life. "There is nothing in it," he says, "and it does not pay, and I have not sayed a dollar out of my salary." This is a sad view of politics for a veteran in political life. It seems to us, however, that Mr. Holman overlooks the main thing. A man may serve his ountry in politics, and may thus win fame. Those of the few ex-members who can look back with satisfaction upon their conduct during the term now ended have a reward which surpasses

CLEVELAND'S swan song: " Alone, alone, all, all alone Alone on a wide, wide sea.

We have no brine to waste over the doom of CHEROKEE BILL, the outlaw of the Indian Territory. He is as poor a specimen of the daredevil as ever pursued a career of murder and robbery. He is cruel, cowardly, and contemptible. As a buccaneer of the plains, he was a fraud, and his gang were of his own kind. He attacked the helpless, fled whenever a marshal got after him, played the sneak all the while, and had none of the qualities of the wicked oldners. At last he was caught, bound, and whisked off to jail by a darkey whom he was afraid to fight.

When CHEROKEE BILL swings from the gallows at Fort Smith there will be an end to a ruffian who did not possess a redeeming trait.

It were better that the 9,000 dependent nsane people in the counties of New York and Kings should be under the care and custody of the State, as are the lunatics in all the other counties of the State. It was unwise to leave those of them in these two counties dependent upon the counties, which, while wholly supporting them, are compelled to pay their share of supporting the lunatics of all the other counties. The whole of the 20,000 dependent lunatics of the State ought to be under the care of the State Commission in Lunacy, and be kept in State asvlums.

The amendment to the State Care act, which has been introduced into the Assembly, and which is applicable to the counties of New York and Kings, will doubtless be, as it ought to be, adopted. The support of the insane is a beavy whole community, but it need burden upon the not be increased by the projected change.

The jails of Germany could not hold the people who would be sent to them if the Reichstag were to provide for the imprisonment of all persons who deny the existence of a Delty or ond district in forming a new judicial de- and in language not too severe, the Demo- the immortality of the soul. A considerable proportion of the German population are atheists. and believe that man dies as the dor dies.

> To the people of French lineage speaking the French language in the State of Louisiana, we refer those of our French-Canadian friends who desire to know whether they would enjoy all their rights if Canada were annexed to the United States. Louisiana as well as Canada once belonged to France, and the great State of that name was carved out of a vast French domain, all of which has been under the Ameri can flog for over ninety years. The descendants of the old-time French colonists of Louisiana are patriotic Americans. Neither their religion nor their language has ever been interfered with, and their civil code is based upon the Code Napoléon. They are as good Americans as are the posterity of the English who settled in Massachusetts, or that of the Hollanders who settled in New York, or that of the Spaniards who settled the broad regions which we acquired from Mexico, and out of which a number of States and Territories have been formed.

The United States can take in people of many races and religions, while yet leaving the people of each race in full possession of their own characteristics and customs

The French Canadians will enjoy the plenttude of their natural, moral, and political rights as soon as they become free and equal citizens of the United States. Other Canadians will enjoy a like plenitude. It is a high privilege of which all Canadians may at any time become possessed. They wrong themselves by not entering into its possession at once.

FOR A GENEROUS SUN READER. Dr. Ballhache Gives Information Concerning Two Shipwrecked Sattors,

OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND, MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: As a subscriber of your paper, by his generous donation of \$100 to be divided between the two shipwrecked seamen rescued from the schooner Louis V. Place, is entitled to know the result of the exposure suffered by them, I have to report that Claus Stevens was discharged from ospital on the 25th of February entirely recovered, and upon the delivery to him of \$50 of said donation, he desired publicly to thank the

lonor for the same. The other seaman, Soren J. Nelson, whose feet and hands were severely frostbitten, suf-fered amputation of both feet after a vain effort to save them, and died from exhaustion and tetanus on the 2d inst. The money donated for him will be sent to his mother in Skagen, Den-mark, who no doubt greatly needs the same. Very respectfully. PRESTON H. BAILHACHE.

Surgeon M. H. S., in Command.

Almost a Perfect Car Fender. From the St. Laura Globe-Democrat.

Baltimore, Feb. 27. - A woman weighing about 225 Baltimont, Feb. 17. - A woman senior of a Linden pounds was picked up on the femier of a Linden pounds was picked up on the femier of a Linden sasisfed her out of the fender he inquired anxiously; " she replied; " but please tell me. Is my hat on

straight? When told it was a little crooked she hastened into a near-by store and set it to rights. She soon reap-peared and walked unconcernedly up the street.

Accounted For. From the Detroit Tribune. The child contemplated the storm.

"Why?" heaked. "Is the snow white?"
The inother sighted, and yet it was not right to keep that budding mind in ignorance.

"Because, my son." she solemnly replied, "we have not as yet been annexed to Unicago." TO DEFEND PUGET SOUND.

Value of Admiralty Head, Point Wilson Marrowstone Point, and Magnetta Binf. WASHINGTON, March 4. - The agreement on an appropriation for the new dry dock in Puget and, as the nucleus of what will probably be

come an important navy station and yard, is a matter for congratulation. The growth of interest in it and of a sense of Its importance may be judged from the fact that about nine years ago, when the Fortifications Board gave a list of twenty-seven ports then most urgently requiring defence, Puget Sound was not among them at all. Cumberland Sound was there, the ports of the Kennebec and the Penobscot, Portsmouth, New Redford, and San Diego; but the great Puget Sound district, where there is so much shipping, with the termini of two transcontinental railroads, with coal mines, with growing towns like Olympia,

Seattle, Tacoma, Port Townsend, and Everett, and with its proximity to the British naval stronghold at Esquimalt, was omitted. Since then, however, there has been no lack of attention to the military needs of this region, while the establishment of a new Navy Yard at Port Orchard, in itself requiring that its approaches should be defended, has given a fresh

impetus to the plans. Pending the recent discussion of these matters In Congress an important communication was received from Brig.-Gen, Otis, commanding the Department of the Columbia. In his annual report he had also dwelt upon the desirability of fortifying Magnolia Bluff, a spur of land about three miles from the centre of Seattle,

and at the entrance of Elliott or Duwamish Bay. But the entrances to the Sound would perhaps be the first points to fortify. The northern entranco is at Deception Pass, where the current is very swift, while the other is at the mouth of Admiralty Inlet, which is about 314 miles wide, The Fortifications Board now recommends that at Deception Pass, Little Tenif Island, in the centre of the channel, and completely com-manding it, should be fortified. On each side of the l'ass is a military reservation centaining 0440 acres, or 1,239 for the two, and a little to the castward are two smaller ones, having an area of about 290 acres. Everything is favor-able there for a complete defence.

able there for a complete defence.

The other catrance, however, at Admiralty Inlet, is open to war vessels at all times and in all weather, and especially needs defensive works. There, too, the strength of the current is marked, and the channel is also about 330 feet deep, so that submarine mines cannot be placed as defences. But armorclads and torpedo houts could assist the land batteries. These latter the Fortifications Board would place at Admiralty flead on the east and Pohnt Wilson on the west, as well as at Marrowstone Point on the mouth. Point Wilson is low at the fallet, but rises sharply to the rear, while the other two are bold bluffs about 200 feet high, and Marrowstone Point cannot be approached by land, Land must be acquired for the forts, although at Marrowstone Point there are now about 484 acres, which might answer requirements, and the main garrison would be there. At the other two points there is needed only enough for the batteries and their maintenance.

Gen, Miles once said of these bluffs that a ship trying to get by them would be under fire for eight miles in approaching and then eight miles more in going beyond them. The mortars alone would keep them under fire for about fwelve miles, and if in addition a floating battery should aid the forts, the defence would be very thorough.

Passing these, we come to another series of he other entrance, however, at Admiralty

Passing these, we come to another series of

Passing these, we come to another series of sites for defences, for ther south, at Bouble and Foulweather bluffs and at the entrance of Hood's Canai. This last must be commanded by Foulweather Bluff and Tala Point to the westward. Gen. Otis, however, considers that these are of smaller consequence just now, because there is nothing to invite attack there, or until Seattle is reached. Still, the depth of water in the canal may develop business interests in the future, and the eastern shore of Possession Sound may also be populated. Besides, the new Port Orchard ary dock might be within range of the guns of a war vessel in the canal. For this reason it is suggested by Gen. Otis that it is wise to retain reservations which the Government possesses at Double and Foulweather bluffs and Tala Point and Hood's Head, the two former of which are extensive and valuable. ormer of which are extensive and valuable.

Proceeding further, it is found that within a radius of about ten miles from Seattle the most important fertifications are contemplated. These would be able to close the navigation of Admiralty inlet in that vicinity and the passage into Port Orchard should a hestile fleet make it necessary. One position would defend the northern and three the extension value to Port. into Fort Orenard should all would defend the northern and three the eastern entrance to Port Orchard, while still another would be Magnolia Bluff, as already mentioned. This latter would require extended fortifications, with two or three leavy batteries, so as to command the waters of Admiralty Inlet for a long distance and to defend the cutrance of Duwamish Bay. The other four positions spoken of would only require ten or fifteen acres at each point for the location of two or three bayes.

require ten or liteen acres at each point for the location of two or three heavy guns upon them. Bainbridge Island, opposite Magnolia Biuff, could also be utilized.
If an enemy could get beyond all this array it might be necessary to defend Tacoma and the Narrows by fortifications at Dush Point and Point Defiance, but that seems a remote contingency. Gen. Otis thinks that the other positions will keep out an enemy and the other positions will keep out an enemy and the second tingency. Gen, Otis thinks that the other posi-tions will keep out an enemy, and that in time of pears about five batteries of artillery would be sufficient for all. Three of these should be stationed at Magnoia Biott, which, being near Scattle and the Great Northern Railroad, is very accessible, besides being most important as a defensive position. From it detachments could be furnished for the bassages to Port Orchard. The other two batteries Gen. Otis would put at Marrowstone Point, while detachments could be sent thence to Point Wilson and Admiralty Head. Indeed, he has recommended, as a start-Head. Indeed, he has recommended, as a safety ing point, the transfer of the present garrison at Port Townsend to Magnolia Bluff, partly be-cause of the inadequacy of the water supply at the former point and partly from his very high appreciation of the strategic value of Magnolia Bluff.

fulf.

There is thus good reason to believe that enceforth Puget Sound will be a centre of conenceforth Paget Sound will be a centre of con-derable activity both for military and naval

An Outrage in Cuba.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-NO. WILL YOU ot call attention to the fact that Gen. Julio Sanguily, lately arrested, upon no proof, but merely upon suspicion, in Havana, is an American citizen, educated and living here in New York for ten years at one time, and frequently for shorter periods since? The Spanish authorities have disliked him and regarded him with strong suspicion. He has ability-a crime in their eyes. The American Consul is on extremely

never assists a Cuban who, having been naturalized, claims the protection of our flag-in a word, he is totally indifferent to such appeals, word, he is totally indifferent to such appeals, and consequently in high favor with the Spaniards. I lived in Cuba and closely observed both sides, but having business interests there at that time could say nothing. I have asked several Cubans why they have not done more to rouse the authorities here.

One of the most important Cuban gentlemen here said: "My family lives there on what little property Spanish robbery has left them. Do you think that I can incur the risk, the certainty of seeing my mother and sisters mudered, imprisoned, or their home confiscated, which would certainly occur if I attempted to help this brave man, whom I love better than my life? I must choose between him and my own family."

own family."

This sounds like penny dreadfuls to those who live under our flag and in can only appreciate who has fived in Russia, or Cuba under Spatish misrale, but it is God's own truth. Unless charged in truth. Unless chergetic measures are taken. Sangully, who has done nothing to merit it, will surely be shot or exilect to Fernando Pos, there to die a lingering death. Because he had been concerned in a former insurrection, but nardoned, they have always had their eyes upon him, and have seized him upon the first opportunity. He is a man of high principles, strong character, while influence, and as such he is regarded as a menace to Spanish misrule.

Feb. 4.

AMERICAN OBSERVER.

Why the Ball Stays In.

To row Entrop or Tim Stx-Sir: The action of the ball in the new fire hose nextle, described in your paper to-day, is only seemingly paradoxical. paper fo-day, is only becausing parastoxica. It is described and explained in all standard works on physics, as in danot, page 123 (1881). It is due to the aspirating action of the jet of water extracting the air from between the surfaces of the ball and the bell shaped scoker. The atmospheric pressure on the other side of the ball is then sufficient to hold it in place. Yours, in M.M.

Red-headed at the Age of 103,

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

FARIESTIT. Minn., M. reh. L.—Gen. M. Scoll, who re aides in the township of Shieldsville, Rice dunty, is los years of eg. For apward of thirty year he has been a Rice county farmer. He had some uniness transactions to Faribautt yesterday that required his presence, and he came to the city on horseback, a dis-tance of twelve miles. He, Scott never wears an over-cost nor overshoes, he walks off as briesty as cost nor overshoes, he walks off as brinkly as a man in life, and never wears glasses. His bair, which was always red, has not turned gray, but his whiskers and moustache are white

No Adjournment in Damsen, from the Tribune

Evidence is accumulating that Mr. Tamsen as Sheriff In not a success.

Not the fitri to Endure a Siight. From the Detroit Tribune. "We need no ring to plight our troth," he suggested, as he kissed her impetuously.
"Yes, we do," retorted the maiden. "None of your sleight of hand tricks with me," THE CLOCK IN THE SKY.

How to Tell the Time of Night by the Dipper.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE

Sun of to-day there appears an article headed,

A Celential Clock." I fail to see how a person waking in the mile dle of the night, with no definite idea as to the real time, could ascertain the same by looking at the Polar Star and Great Rear and making use of any information contained in your article and diagram. The trouble is the "dipper" liable to be found above or below east or west or the Polar Star at D o'clock; all depends upon the season of the year it is that you happen to

the season of the year telestat you happen to make the lest.
Some years ago I copied an article from a Western newspaper ("A Clock in the Sky," it was called) which I think makes it, quite clear that correct time can be had whenever the North Star and "dipper" are in sight. It was

as follows:

"Most people know how to find the North
Star from the 'pointers' and also know that
these "pointers' swing around the North Star
like the hour hand of a great clock once is
twenty-four hours, less four minutes.

"At the beginning of our calendar year these
pointers' are set about four and a quarter
hours slow.

Thus, on Jan. 31 the 'pointers' seemed to substrate hours and adapting the very seemed to all the presence of the large to the control of the day of the presence of the control of the co

-Last year's rage for the beautiful flowering plant called the cosmos is likely to be repeated this year. Although it was familiar to experts and to many amateur flower growers, it came as a new thing to thouands, and was a subject of constant inquiry wherever t bloomed. It is one of the plants well suited to out door culture in cities. -Daulias, which were the subject of a craze thirty

years ago, are again coming somewhat into favor, though the taste now is for the quieter colors and smaller flowers. A dwarf single dahlia is attracting some attention among flower lovers. The dablia is not used in the parks of this city, nor is the chrysanthemum, though both furnish late autumn flowers. -" Why don't you serve oysters on the deep shell?" asked an Eastern man in a Western restaurant, look-ing down at half a dozen cysters on the flat shell and still adhering to the place of their birth. "Well, you

see." was the answer. "folks out here like 'em the way those are. When we serve 'em on the deep shell and loose, folks are a little suspicious that perhaps the oysters and the shells don't belong together. -Express rates on many articles from New York to distant points in the Union seem remarkably cheap compared with the rates of a few years ago. A pound package of seeds, for example, may be sent as far south as Florida or as far west as Wyoming for 25 cents, while California may be reached for 40 cents.

These, of course, are the rates to large shippers. For

such shippers the Post Office is not cheaper than ex -Silver is cleaned at the shops by pressing the piece against a rapidly revolving wheel made of Can ton flannel in many rolls. The wheel reaches all in without being scratched. An acid bath is used to cleanso repoussé work, and the flannel wheel is after ward applied. Private sliver is thus cleansed and polished by contract at the large sliver warehouses. The cost is not high, and the work is vastly better

done than it can be at home.

Visitors to Van Cortlandt Park since Mosholu arkway has been improved get a hint of the delight ful winter drives that will be possible in that park when the scheme of park roads has been fully de-veloped. Mosholu Parkway now affords a hard, dry rend through a charming part of the park, and an other of the park reads lending from Jerome Parkway to Van Cortlandt Lake is now undergoing improvement. When the roads have been put in thoroughly good order there will be at least ten miles of smooth

driving in the park, good at all seasons.

"Squeaky shoes," said Mr. Gratebar, "I don't like;
but I rather admire a squeaky rocking chair, if it is old and comfortable. I shouldn't like to have a new chair squeak, but with an old chair it is different; that as earned a right to squeak. Of course, I shouldn't like to have it squeak too much, for that would imply that it was insecure, and without security there ca he no comfort; but I like to have it squeak gently, with one arm or one leg just a little loose. It doesn't squeak at all unless you rock back just so far, and then it squeaks with precisely the sar a rhythmic squeak that has rest and comfort in every

"We cut up \$95 worth of goods for samples yesterday in one department alone," said a sales-man in a retail store, and the man as the silk counter added: "Our expenditure for samples was greater than that. If I had all the money that has been put into samples of slik by this store for the last ten years I should be a rich man." The carpet and curtain dealers have a like story to tell. The waste is enormous in retail samples, and there is in all considerable stores an annual saie of the larger samples, of course at a sacridee. Wideawake women buy them for pillow and pincushio covers and the like

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Another French scientific expedition to Thibet ha left Samarkand under the command of M. Chaf

Great guano deposits have been found at Cape Cross near Walfisch Bay, within the German Sout territory.

Mr. Josef Hofmann, as he is now called, is to appear again in London next fall, and in November will come to New York.

More than 200,000 drachmas, \$40,000, has already een subscribed in Athens for the new Olympic games for next year. France has offered \$100,000,000 to King Leopold for

the Congo Free State, in case Belgium will not take it, according to Berlin reports. Aubrey Beardaley, it is said, has written a play in which the characters are to assume, as far as possible,

the forms and features of his drawings. friendly terms with the Capitaine-General, and An Italian squadron will be sent to England this summer to repay the visit made by the British Med-iterranean fleet last year to Taranto and Spezzia. When the new harbor at Theodosia is opened, next month, Sebastopol will be closed to for

merce, and will become exclusively a naval port and At a ball given by the Princess of Thurn and Taxis in Regensburg lately, a trained pony, with rubber slices, was led in, bearing the dancing favors in two paniers on his back.

Gold is rapidly displacing sugar as the chief stiple of British Guiana. From 250 ounces in 1884 the pro-duction has increased to 188,000 ounces. It is obtained at present chiefly by placer mining An opera bouffe by Bizet, the compo

was discovered recently in a lot of old manuscripts left in the care of his notary by Auber. It is called Don Procopio, and has never been printed or John Wilkes's house in Prince's court, Westminster,

where he was arrested for the publication of the fa mous No. 45 of the North Britain, has been torn down to make way for new buildings. The warrant served upon Wilkes in this house was the last "general warrant" over enforced in England. Voluntary offerings to the amount of £5,650,490 were received by the Church of England during the

year ending at Easter, 1894, while its income from other sources was £3,350,000. The income of the Church in Wales, which it is proposed to disestablish, was £186,046, and the contributions £240,643. An "English Folk Lore" symphony, by Dr. Creser organist of the chapel royal, was recently produced

at Eradford. The themes are all taken from early folk tunes; that of the introduction is "Goe from my window," found in Queen Elizabeth's Virginal Fook, and song, according to tradition, by Ophelia to Hamlet. Mirza liassan Shirazi, who died recently at Samereh, In Persia, at the age of 52, was the head of division of Mohammedans, and was powerful enough to break down the tobacco monopoly, established four

years ago by the Persian Government, by simply interdicting the use of tobacco by all true believers un til the monopoly was abolished. France's single volcane has been unusually active during the cold weather. It is a low, broad, hill, 403 feet high, near Décarsville, in the department of the Aveyron. The crater sends out thick clouds of smoke,

and burning lava is seen at the bottom of the fissares.
If a stick is thrust into the ground it catches fire and smoke, sparks, and sometimes flame come from the hole made. Since 1870 the hill has never been so active as now. Sudermann's "Helmath," rechristened "Mazia, "was lately produced in Paris, with Sarah Bernha

title part. Both play and actrees had a very great success. Mollère's "Amphitryon," with Coquella siné as Sosie and his son Jean as his double, Mercury, had a sensational success at the Paris Renaissance. The critics said the performance was better than could be given at the Comedie Française, and of Sarah Bern-hardi's Alement they said that the acting was more dails cate than anything she did in the days before she be-